NEW YORK CONDUCTORSON WAY

We observe by the Virginia papers that Mr. LEAKE, a Democratic member of Congress from that State, in a recent public speech in his district frankly admitted that the peaceable settlement of the Oregon difficulty was not (as his party had claimed) attributable so much to "THE NOTICE" which the President recommended, as to the FORM which was given to the notice by the Whigs of the Senate, aided by some independent Democratic members. "Without some such modification Mr LEAKE believed there was great danger of open · hostilities between Great Britain and the United 'States." There is no doubt that Mr. I., is right, and such will be the judgment which history will record of the transaction; yet, for maintaining this view of the case, all who preferred a just settlement and honorable peace to calamitous and unnecessary war were denounced by the parasites of power, here and elsewhere, as British-bought traitors. The President proclaimed our title to the whole of this disputed territory to be "clear and unquestionable," and at the same time advised Congress to authorize immediate notice to the British Government of a termination of the joint occupancy convention. This was urged on the ground that it was the only sure mode of bringing the question to a peaceable termination; and all the faithful shouted pæans to the wisdom of the Executive head. But the Whigs mistrusted the Executive judgment; the assertion of title and the recommendation wore too much the appearance of a movement ad captandam vulgus: and they, therefore, disregarding alike the clamors of demagogue and imputations of the low and vile, listened only to the voice of duty, and boldly as well as wisely proposed that course of conciliation due to human ity, due to a great and kindred nation, and still more to our own character, and thus rescued the peace of the country from jeopardy and averted the calamity which Mr. LEAKE thinks the reckless course proposed by the Administration would have rendered imminent. It is to the WHIGS OF THE SENATE, then, aided by the Bentons, and Calhouns, and Haywoods, and other independent members of the dominant party, that the country is (now admitted by candid opponents to be) indebted for the preser

The Washington Union-seizing upon the adhe sion of a few editors in Pennsylvania, who, reversing Mr. Haywood's noble principle, prefer party to country-labors to show that a reaction is taking place in that betrayed State in favor of the new Tariff, and in a returning confidence in the men who deceived them. We read the signs from Pennsylvania very differently. Every day furnishes evidence that the eyes of the people in that powerful commonwealth are fully opened to the deception which was practised on them in 1844, and that the whole, and boldly carrying the jacobinic they are not to be again deluded. We do not make it our care to note many of these signs as they reach us, satisfied to know, as we do, that the local press, both Whig and independent Democratic, are discharging their duty vigilantly and faithfully to themselves and the interest of their State. We select, however, for the benefit of the Union, one of the most recent of the indications of Democratic sentiment in Pennsylvania, as a specimen of the reaction or revolution which is going on in the "Kevstone" State. This we find to emanate from " Dauphin county Democratic Delegate Convention," held last week, and the proceedings of which are communicated to us in an extra from the office of the " Harrisburg (Democratic) Argus." Amongst other proceedings of this large and influential Democratic assemblage we find the adoption of these re-

vation of its peace, its dignity, and its honor.

Resolved, That a Tariff for the protection of domestic la bor has always been a favorite principle with the Democratic party—that it was practised by Washington, Jefferson, Madi-son, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, and that we as De-

mocrats will sustain it.

Resolved, That under the tariff of '42 the people of thi State were prosperous, and her resources were developed in an extraordinary degree—labor was abundant and wages high and no man was idle who wished employment; a few year more of its continuance would have placed our manufactories on a solid basis, and have made the State prosperous beyond competition. It paid the national debt, and filled the Treasury with funds, while it augmented the prosperity of

every quarter of the Union.

Resolved, That the repeal of the tarifl of 1842, after it had in the last Presidential election, received the sanction of every portion of the Democracy-after the party had fought and is a fraud upon the party, and meets our decided disapproval.

Resolved, That the tariff of 1846 does not protect our la

bo , that it does encourage the pauper labor of Europe; that if continued it will bring down the price of labor, and will not produce funds enough to sustain the Government; that it is an experiment emanating from the nullification of South Carolins, which is calculated to bring our mechanics and workmen to the level of the Southern slaves, and to bring a system of direct taxes upon the Government of the Union. Resolved. That the country cannot return to its prosperity until the British tariff of 1846 is repealed.

Resolved. That we approve of the conduct of our Senators and Representatives in Congress who opposed this obnoxious bill. They were faithful to their trust, and the Democracy

will sustain them.

Resolved, That Vice President Dallas has forfeited the confidence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania by giving his casting vote in favor of the McKay bill. That he continues to insult his own State by travelling abroad to receive hono from the South in payment of that vote.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of this Stat are due to the Hon. John M. Niles, for his able defence of he domestic labor of the country.

Resolved, That we have looked with pleasure at the Sens-

torial conduct of our friend and neighbor, Senator Cameron a true son of Pennsylvania, a Democrat in principle and practice, he knows what is right, and has the courage to do it. We are proud of his talents and will gratefully remember his

In regard to the Democratic orthodoxy of the men who composed the Convention, the Argus states that they were men who have always been conspicuous in the Democratic ranks : further, that they spoke the sentiments of their constituents. The Argus adds, that "on the subject of the tariff the proceedings exhibit an additional evidence that the Democracy of Pennsylvania have not ' wheeled into line' in support of the tariff of 1846, and that they will demand a modification of its unjust provisions.

By way of a broad hint, we suppose, the Convention adopted also, and unanimously, a resolution

enough to have such a vice beast in the world; but it is a species, and counts its millions. This specimen was brought from a plantation on John's island, where it has succeeded the common caterpillar, and is finishing what the latter has spared of the cotton crops. It is seven inches long, and to the eye appears 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches circumference in the largest part. Its sting is highly poisonous, in this respect, as well as in its horrible ugliness, resembling the tarantula. We have never set eyes upon a more rascally looking beast. As far as we know it is a new plague; but we cannot undertake to decide that this is absolutely its first appearance. - Charleston Mercury.

MAZZZENI OM MORE MORE CHIPTON DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS

Some of the more rational of the Locofoco jou hals are startled at the strides made by the New lepth" in Democracy which, when once reached, is the precursor of the overthrow of all stability and orbetrays alarm at the excesses to which the Democratic theory has been pushed by the Convention, in regard to the Judiciary, the independence of which can never be invaded without imminent dan-

ace for such an office as the election of Judges at tary of the Navy. all. In doing this, it of course questions the ca-Has, then, Democracy a limit? Is the popular disompetent to a wise and judicious choice of magis- most unknown islands." Conformably to his mid not rest most safely inverted, with its base uppermost? We thought that these were cardinal truths with the Democracy. Why, then, should not the Democratic Convention carry them out in other planets. the new Constitution ? But let us hear the Post:

"But our chief objection is to the election of judges by

are, but we should have no objection to try it.

"But an election by districts is a measure so fundamentally unsound, so fraught with evil, and in many parts of the tate so utterly impracticable, that we cannot believe the convention will adhere to it. How is an election for a judge to be managed in the third district, where Big Thunder [or of the anti-rent leaders] would be a much more 'available andidate than the best man and the greatest judge that ever adorned the ermine? What sort of judicial elections are we to have in this city, where every thing is managed by secre nominating committees, and the regular nomination is sure of success? It is idle to suppose that the election by districts can result in any thing but the creation of incompetent and unworthy judges. They will be either demagogues, who will buy votes with favoring and flattery, or corrupt ntriguers, who will purchase there with mo

"This is no exaggeration. Nominations here are made i secret, they are arranged in secret, concocted in secret, per-fected in secret; and where there is secrecy there is no gua-rantee for integrity or competency. If the Convention does not know this, some of our city members will not waste their

ne by communicating the information.
"Nor is the thing in the least improved by the adoption a special election. On the contrary, the increase of the num-ber of elections is, in itself, a very great evil—no better way could be devised to weary and disgust all industrious citizens, and to have the choice to be made by those whose trade is politics, and who are always ready to jump at the tap of the

The New York Globe, more consistently than the Post, takes sides with the Convention, and meets the allusion to Big Thunder by saying that if Big Thunder can be elected "we certainly think he would be the best man." This is going theory to its legitimate extent.

THE IRON MANUFACTURE. Another misrepresentation in regard to the great ndustrial product of Pennsylvania has just received its quietus. The Easton Democrat and Argus a short time since put forth, in all the glory of capital letters, and notes of admiration, that DAVID THOMAS, Esq., manager of the Crane Iron Works, Thomas's opinion happens to be of much value, and its worth is recognised especially by the people at Easton, so that the editor of the Democrat hought he was dealing a master stroke in making this annunciation. Unfortunately the statements came to Mr. Thomas's ears, and the consequence is the following direct and positive denial, and the utterance also of an opinion he does hold concerning the manufacture of iron. The subjoined is the statement of Mr. Thomas :

CHANE IRON WORKS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846. Sta : Your paper of the 27th ultimo, which was shown e this morning, contains, in an editorial, under the head of The Iron Humbug," the following assertion : "Mr. David homas, manager of the Lehigh Crane Iron Works, says hat he manufactures iron at \$14 per ton."

This assertion I unqualifiedly deny-never having made -and, at the same time, declare that it is void of truth as to act; iron never having been made at these works, or at any other in this county, as far as my informations extends, at any thing like this price.

I know of no other plan to manufacture iron in this county t \$14 per ton, than to reduce every thing, raw material and bor (90 per cent. of the iron, or the cost of making iron, is abor) to the lowest standard of prices for labor in England.

As to propects before us, the only thing that will save he iron business of Pennsylvania, is a reduction of raw mate ial and labor full 30 per cent. I ask the favor of an insertion of this commun

ext paper, and remain yours, respectfully, DAVID THOMAS

To WILLIAM H. HUTTER, Esq. Editor of the Democrat and Argus, Published at Easton, Pennsylvan

THE LATE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The reported lose fe by the bursting of the boiler of the steamboat Excussion, t New York, on Thursday last, was most extravagantly ex aggerated. As yet, it is ascertained that only three person have BIED in consequence of that misfortune, viz : Daniel Slauson, Esq., a native of New Lebanon, Connecticut, aged 78, father-in-law of Alderman Gilbert of New York; Wiliam Hall, carpenter, of New York; and Geo. Van Weart. of Coxsackie, the second engineer. All these died at the City Hospital a few hours after they were taken off the wreck. One of the hands, named William, is missing, and s supposed to have been the unfortunate person whose body was blown into the air. Others, it is feared, were lost over board. The accident was caused by the water getting to low in the boilers. Thirty or forty persons who were poard attribute their escape to a gentleman's calling aloud to an acquaintance to come forward and see the steamer Atlantie, then moving out of her dock. The very moment they reached the forward deck, the explosion occurred, spreading consternation in every direction. The chimneys and frag ments were thrown a considerable distance in the air, presenting a most frightful appearance; and, to add to the dismay of those on board, the vessel was found to be on fire. But, prompt assistance being rendered by a number of small boats which simultaneously put off from the wharf, the passengers vere soon relieved from their perilous situation.

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY .- The Cincinnati Atlas of Tues lay has the following notice of the return of several officers of the volunteer corps of that State from the Army, in consequence

vention adopted also, and unanimously, a resolution in favor of the one-term principle, and commending President Polk for declaring his adhesion to it.

Proportious!—We had yesterday upon our desk, duly bottled in spirits, a specimen of the caterpillar kind that "beats all nater." If it were the only one, it would be bad enough to have such a vile beast in the world; but it is a specimen was brought from a plantation on John's island, where it has succeeded the common caterpillar, and is finishing what the latter has spared of the cotton crops. It is seven inches long, and to the ver. His case was conceived extremely critical. Col. Morgan and Lieut Col. Irwin, of the second regiment, were in the hospital at Camargo. Capt. Worthington, of the giment, had the intermittent fever at Matamoros."

T. LEGER HUTCHINSON WAS ON Tuesday last

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON.

Among the documents of the last Congress we York Constitution Convention towards that "lower find three reports made to the Navy Department by Lieut. Gillis. First, an account of the new Observatory, established mainly by his exertions, and whose erection and successful mounting of the superb instruments had just der in civil government. The New York Evening been completed under his supervision. This we noticed rather Post especially—with better lights to guide its judg- more than a year ago. Second, a discussion of the magnetiment than most of its colaborers in Democracy— cal and meteorological observations made by him under an hetravs alarm at the excesses to which the Demo- order of the Secretary of the Navy, in connexion with the United States Exploring Expedition, and of which highly honorable notice was taken by the Magnetic Committee of the British Association at their last meeting, as well as by this paper; and, third, the volume whose title is given above. ger to the entire political fabric. The objections This contains, in about seven hundred pages, the results of of the Post, it is true, are directed mainly to the Lieut. Gillis's astronomical observations on Capitol Hill, undistrict mode of electing Judges, but it incidentally der instructions from the commander of the Exploring Expeand plainly questions also the fitness of the popu- dition, approved by the Hon. J. K. PAULDING, then Secre-

It thus appears that the original purpose of these observapacity of the sovereign mass for self-government. the eve of its departure from the United States, by affording corresponding culminations of the moon, to be used in deter cretion not equal to every duty, and the exercise of mining differences of longitude with the stations which it every political right? Is the uneducated mass less might occupy during a long and perilous voyage among altrates than the more enlightened few ? Does the pyra- with one of the transit instruments, imported by the late Mr. HASSLER for the coast survey, temporarily mounted, and a small portable telescope, Lieut. GILLIS observed, during nearly four years, all the visible occultations of stars and moon culminations, together with occasional notices of the

Having received from the Royal Astronomical Society copy of its catalogue of stars, Mr. GILLIS says : "It occurred districts. If the people at large are consulted, if the judges of the State are elected by the people of the State, and if the popular intelligence and sagacity be fairly brought into play, we have no objection to the election of judges. We do not think it is called for by any strong popular movement or device. to me that, whilst carrying out the objects of the Exploring view, I determined to increase the number of stars to nightly observed, so as to embrace one in each three and a half to four minutes between the times of transit of the first and last moon-culminating star-the interval fixed or being the time ordinarily occupied by the transit of a star over all the wires, and setting the finder for its successor This was all I could hope to accomplish with the means is my power, unless careful estimations of the apparent magnitudes of each star observed should enable me to detect, at the rmination of the series, variations in their brightness, or to onfirm the degree of lustre already assigned to them.

The result of this determination is a catalogue of twelve undred and forty-eight stars, each one observed several times, and which is, we believe, the first American star catalogue sublished. We hope it will by no means be the last. The onclusions of Lieut. GILLIS on the magnitudes of the stars served by him are given in notes following his general cata logue, and collated in cases of double stars, with the investitions of distinguished European astronomers.

We trust that this volume is but an avant courier of astr nical science among us. Indeed, the order of the Secretary of the Navy, that we published some days since, prepares us to expect a great work from our National Observa tory a few years hence; for, if all the southern stars visible in the five instruments on Camp Hill be inserted in one cataogue, the number we suppose cannot fall far below one hundred thousand-a more extensive list than any extant. We wish them success, but are reminded of the saying of the old philosopher, "Ausus rem Deo improbam stellas m

DURABILITY OF TIMBER IN A WET STATE.

"In digging away the toundation of old Savoy Palace London, which was built six hundred and fifty years ago, the whole of the piles, consisting of oak, elm, beach, and chestnut, were found in a perfect state of soundness, as also was the planking which covered the pile heads."

This paragraph is taken from an English paper. The cedar ramps of Cape May afford even more remarkable proofs of the durability of timber in a wet state.

On the north side of Maurice River Creek the meadow nd cedar swamps, as far up as the fast land, are filled with ouried cedars to an unknown depth. In 1814 or 1815 an atempt was made to sink a well curb near to Dennis Creek anding, but, after encountering much difficulty in cutting hrough a number of logs, the workmen were at last compelle o give up the attempt by finding, at the depth of twenty feet, mpact mass of cedar logs.

It is a constant business near Dennis Creek to " mine cedar ningles." This is done by probing the soft mud of the swamps with poles, for the purpose of discovering buried cedar mber; and when a log is found the mud is cleared off, the and these lengths split up into shingles and carried out of the swamp ready for sale. This kind of work gives constant emloyment to a large number of hands. The trees found are om four to five feet in diameter ; they lie in every possible osition, and some of them seem to have been buried for many enturies. Thus, stumps of trees which have grown to a great age, and which have been decaying a century, are found standing in the place in which they grew, while the trunks of very aged cedars are lying horizontally under their roots. One of these instances is thus described to us, in a manuscript from Dr. Bresley, of Dennis Creek, who has himself "mined" y thousand cedar shingles, and is now engaged in the ness: "I have in my mine a cedar some two and a half desires: I have in my inine a coor some two and a narrefect over, under a large cedar stump six feet in diameter:
Upon counting the annual growths of the stump, I found there were thirty of them in an inch; so that there were 1,080 in the three feet from the centre to the outside of the

The stump must thus have been 1080 years in grow. To all appearance, the tree to which it belonged ha been dead for centuries; for, after a stump in these meadows decays down to the wet, there is no more decay—none, at least, that is perceptible. Now, we have 1080 years for the growth of the stump, and 500 for its decay, and 500 for the growth of the tree under it; for this must have grown and fallen before the tree to which the stump belonged sprouted. We are thus carried back for the term of perhaps 2,000 years, of which 1,500 are determined, beyond question, by

the growth of the trees."

The better opinion is, that these trees have gradually sun! through the soft mud of the swamps, after having attained their growth and fallen. Many, however, have decayed in their erect position, for the swamps are full of stumps standing

in a short distance of the mouth of Dennis Creek, and which a short distance of the mouth of Dennis Creek, and about three miles from any growing timber, can be seen at low water, in the bed of the stream, numerous cedar and pine stumps, about six feet below the surface of the meadow, with the bark still adhering to some, when the mud is removed. As one passes up the creek a few miles the stumps approach the surface, and near the edge of the live swamps they become

THE PACHA OF EGYPT AT CONSTANTINOPLE. - Complisenting seems to have been carried to the highest pitch, on ccasion of the reception of Mehemet Ali by the Sultan at Constantinople, at the recent visit there of the (former vassal hen rebel) Viceroy of Egypt. The accounts say :

"The Sultan awaited the Viceroy and received him standing ; meantime Mehemet Ali, approaching the young Sover-sign, was already bowing himself to rub his forchead in the dust of the feet of the descendant of Osman; but Abdul-Med-jid, raising him with kindness, said to him, 'Son bubaley, you are my father, or (as it may perhaps better be rendered) are my guardian; you are my oldest vizier; be seated.' Viceroy still hesitated: but, the Sultan insisting, he took a place in a chair very near the sofa, on which the Sultan had just seated himself. All the dignitaries of the Empire present

at this solemn interview were standing.

"The Sultan complimented him on his health, which seemed perfect, notwithstanding his advanced age. Afterward the Pacha asked of the Sultan permission to present to him his officers, assuring his Highness of their profound devotion to his person. The Sultan replied that all he wished them was that Divine Providence would preserve still for a long time the days of the Pacha, and permit them to serve for many years under his orders. Touched with these benevolent words, Mehemet Ali responded, 'Slaves are usually bought at the age of twelve or fifteen; contrary to this custom, your Highness has just obtained one who is not less than seventy eight

The interview was prolonged for some time, and Mehe ili quitted the palace deeply touched with the cordial recepion he had had from the Sultan

Madison on Saturday week states that at that time there were eleven bodies found at Madison, and two in a creek shove. The railroad embankments and culverts were entirely swept away, so that it is supposed great time and expense will be

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF SATURDAY. We observe numerous paragraphs in the jour nals of the Administration which connect the re cent rise in flour and grain with the Tariff of 1846 and the reduction of British duties on breadstuffs. 'The Whig press," says one of these journals, " with all their arguments going to show that the farmer would not be benefited by the recent change in the protective systems of this country and England, will find how soon their flimsy theories will give way before practical and stubborn truth. The hardy tiller of the soil, and the tens of thousands who prosper as he prospers, will hail the opening prospect with sincere and hearty joy

It is very well known that a rise in the price of flour tool place last year, founded upon the prevalence of the potato disease in Europe and the apprehension of a short crop. The Tariff of 1842 was then in operation; the Corn-Laws were not repealed. It is also well known, too well known by some who shipped flour to England on the occasion of that rise, hat the sudden inflation of prices a year ago, if not caused by a concerted panic abroad, was, at all events, uns We have heard practical men estimate the losses of American shippers on that occasion at a pretty round sum-some two o three millions of dollars.

We hope that the present rise in prices may be better sus ained : yet we cannot forbear the advice that it would be most prudent for American dealers to wait orders rather than ship argely on their own account.

It will require a longer time than has elapsed since the pas sage of the Administration Tariff and the reduction of the British Corn-Laws to ascertain fairly the effects of either meaure upon the prices of our breadstuffs. Flour fell to a very ow point soon after the passage of the new Tariff; it was lown to \$3.75 per barrel in this market only a fortnight since. We did not hear this fall ascribed to the passage of the new act There is still less reason to ascribe the present rise to that act, ecause the act itself has not yet gone into operation.

A very abundant crop at home, making the prices of flour fore, to ship flour to England. A very short crop in Eng-But these are occasional events. As a general thing, when deficiencies occur in the British grain market the supplies will come from the continent of Europe.

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN OF PRIDAY.

FLOUR AND GRAIN SPECULATIONS have commence ed in the various markets of the Union under apparently favorable auspices, and if the rising prices shall result advantageously to our farmers, none will rejoice more heartily than ourselves. As to the extent of the supply, it is well known that the crops here are over an average, while they will probably e little if any less than an average in the British Islands. ailure of the potato crop in Europe, the modification of the corn laws of England, the war with Mexico, and the increase of immigration into this country, are looked to as causes of a reater demand. The suspension of some of our foundries and factories-if any do suspend in consequence of the new year, as the unemployed factory operatives cannot become roducing farmers until next year; and in the mean time they will remain consumers of agricultural commodities. The principal cause of the present rise in price may be attributed to umors from England of a failure in the potato crop, which should be received in this country with great caution, especially after the disastrous consequences of last year's speculations founded upon similar rumors. In dealing with the Engtish markets, we should remember the concentration of financial and commercial power that exists in that country. A seious drain of bullion from the Bank of England was prevented last year by the "famine panic." Prices of grain were oushed up in the American markets, and foolish speculators nere were induced to hold their flour and grain in store, until at last, in the crash that ensued, the English dealers came into this country in July and swept the markets of flour at about half the price they would have had to pay in the winter! The leficiency in the British crops was thus provided for at unpreredented rates, greatly to the injury of the people of this coun-"Like causes produce like effects." It appears to us hat an effort is now making in England to repeat last year's experiment, and although we know no good reason why prices of our flour and grain ought not to be higher than they are a present, yet, in the absence of definite information from the European crops, we trust the hints we have thrown out will promote inquiry and lead to a better understanding of the ourse of trade in American breadstuffs. Unfortunately, owever, this branch of practical political economy will not pay individual enterprise for the time that ought to be devoted o it, in collecting positive information as to the extent of the ence the necessity of having a department connected with ur Federal Government to which our Consuls and Ministers n distant countries, and our Government officers at home. ould make prompt and reliable returns of the prospects and

he extent of the various crops in which we, as a people, are FROM THE ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT. The farmers are as often the sufferers from fictitious excite

ents as the millers, and they have as deep an interest in reventing exaggerations. The experience of the past year an illustration. Very many farmers, whose means enabled hem to do so, held on to their wheat through the whole he rise of last fall, under the impression that they would be able at a later period to obtain a higher price. The result was a heavy loss. They placed more confidence in the wild redictions of interested enthusiasts than in the sober warnings of disinterested journalists.

There are indications of a similar result now. The English journals which last year preached up "famine," are now busily engaged in the same vocation. They seize upon the first unfavorable indication of the season to cry up "short crops," "potato rot," &c. Now, it is well known to all who have watched the progress of the crops in England, as developed by the agricultural journals of that country, that here has seldom been a more favorable season for crops. Up to the 10th or 15th of August the weather was unexception able; it could not have been better; but about the 15th there were a few thunder showers, and these were made the basis

or another " panic." There is no other reason assigned for the published anticiations of a short crop. And farmers can judge better than we can whether there is enough in this to warrant a second dition of the unnatural and unhealthy flurry of last autumn. What may come is a different affair. It is possible that the crop will be a short one, but we have no idea that our agricultural readers would thank us for heralding as having already occurred what it is only possible may occur.

With regard to the potato rot, we have yet seen nothi which would justify the opinion that that terrible disease is iny more threatening now than it was last year. Famine ras preached then and famine is preached now. But every one knows that the extent of the rot was greatly exaggerated ast year, and we have nothing before us to induce us to lieve that the same game is not now being played.

The charge is a common one, made-by the advocates of the new tariff, that the manufacturers are unnecessarily reducing the wages of their operatives for the purpose of producing a panic. There may be individual cases of this kind, but we panie. There may be individual cases of the dare assert that they are as likely, or perhaps more likely, to be of those who were instrumental in bringing about a change of the tariff. No men in the community are more ready to take advantage of such things than they are, while they are ndeavoring, at the same time, to make political capital out of them by throwing their own misdeeds upon the Whigs. A case of the kind has recently occurred in the western part of the State. The Messrs. Albert, of the Stockbridge Iron Works, State. The Messrs. Alean, of the Stockbridge from Works, were charged with a determination expressed of making as much money under the new tariff as under the old one, by reducing the wages of labor. They reply through the Worcester Spy that the charge is not true, but that they are paying from fifteen to twenty per cent. more wages than a neighbor of theirs who was an advocate of the new tariff.—Boston Whig.

from fifteen to twenty per cent. more wages than a neighbor of the level of the Lake being eight feet below the bottom of the canal. To overcome this the present company, after various propositions, finally bethought themselves of raisingers for some time past, has now been sunk 270 feet. The workmen are now progressing at the rate of twelve or fifteen feet in 24 hours. The drill is worked by steam power, and is to be kept in motion from this date, night and day, until the required depth is reached, or an ample supply of water is obtained. The contractors are sanguine that they can bere as great a depth in 200 days, by means of their apparatus, as it required nine years to attain at Grenelle, France, by hand. required nine years to attain at Grenelle, France, by hand power. The design of this undertaking is to provide an abundant supply of good water for the inhabitants of Esst Boston.

The design of this undertaking is to provide an abundant supply of good water for the inhabitants of Esst Boston.

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1846. Messrs. Gales & Seaton : In your paper of the 14th in itting Iowa and Wisconsin into the Union as States. I ceptable to the public, and have therefore prepared the en closed and placed it at your disposal. The areas were determined by the rhumbs on our best maps, and we may regard the results sufficiently correct for general purposes.

The great region of United States territory to the westward of Illinois and Missouri, westward of Lukes Mich gan and Superior, and eastward of Missouri river, comprises, n round numbers, 267,000 square statute miles

Of this large space, about 20,000 square miles between Lakes Michigan and Superior forms the northwestern part of the State of Michigan. Exclusive of this fraction, extending from the northern boundary of Illinois, in a northwesterly direction of nearly six hundred miles, spreads east of the M sippi river a space of 86,000 square miles, and from the astern part of which has been formed the new State o Wisconsin. The whole extent, including the part added to spoken of under the general name of Wisconsin, and was the extreme northwestern section of the original territory of the United States, according to the treaty of 1783.

Between the rivers Mississippi and Missouri, and nort esterly from Illinois, extending 700 miles, with a mea width of 230, and embracing an area of 161,000 square miles, spreads the region from the southeastern part of which has been formed the State of Iowa, which we now proceed to de ineate separately and specifically.

Wisconsin, as limited by act of Congress, extends fro 421° to 471° north latitude, and in longitude from 10° t 15° 50' west of Washington. The extreme diagonal length from the southeastern angle, on Lake Michigan, to the northwest ern, west of Lake Superior, being about 370 miles, and the area so near 48,000 square miles that we may assume mount, the mean width will be one hundred and thirty miles This State has a very extended outline in proportion to terri orial surface. Measured by general distances of fifty mile the front on Lake Michigan and Green Bay exceeds thre nundred miles, on the western extremity of Lake Superior one hundred miles, and two hundred along the Mississipp river; the whole outline exceeds by this general method or

A direct air line from Washington to the southeast angle of Wisconsin bears north 68 degrees west 670 statute miles excluding small fractions of angles and miles.

Iowa, as limited by act of Congress, (except on the south ern unsettled boundary between it and Missouri, which, course, we cannot precisely specify,) extends from north lati tude 40° 40' to 43° 30', and in longitude from 13° 10' 19° 30' west of Washington. In direct contrast with Wis onsin, Iowa is amongst the most compact States in the Union The breadth from south to north, when the southern boundary s decided, will not, it is probable, differ much from two hun dred miles. The mean length from east to west, or between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, is about 280 miles: are 56,000 square miles. By the general method adopted in re gard to Wisconsin, the entire outline of Iowa amounts t mly about 900 miles, though in area the latter exceeds t ormer 8,000 square miles. Of its outline Iowa is bounded according to the mode of measurement stated, 250 miles on the Mississippi and 170 on the Missouri.

A direct air line from Washington to the southeastern and of Iowa, at the mouth of the Des Moines river, bears north 82 vest : distance 780 miles

The aggregate area of the two States amounts to 104,000 and mean extent 52,000 square miles; and the subjoined to ble will enable the reader to appreciate the relative extent of the whole organized territory of the Union, with the separate sections, and in particular the comparative extent of the two new and recent acquisitions : Tabular View of the respective organized sections of the

۱	United	States.
ł		Extent in sq. Alabama
	Delaware 2,070 Pennsylvania 44,000 Maryland 10,800 Virginia 64,000 North Carolina 30,000 South Carolina 30,000 Georgia 58,000 Florida 57,000	Indiana
Г		HAND CHARLES HANDS

From the preceding table, given in round numbers, we find hat the aggregate area of the organized sections of the United States embraces 1,261,000 square miles, and that of lowe and Wisconsin combined amount to nearly the twelfth o the whole surface. The actual population of the United State does not now, say September, 1846, differ much from twenty one millions, an aggregate of seventeen to the square mile If, therefore, the two new States were peopled equal to the mean of the Union, they would possess together 1,768,000 inhabitants, or rather less than Ohio does probably already

In the ordinary process of observation, mankind pays m attention to the noise the stream of time makes as it flows on than to the effects it produces.

A few months since I had put into my hand by a friend olume, from which I extracted the subjoined matter, precio as a document on the progressive population of Anglo-North America. This volume was the July number of the London General Magazine of Arts and Sciences, 1755.

Nova Scotia 5,000	Pennsylvania250,
	Maryland
	Virginia 90,
Rhode Island 35,000	North Carolina 35,
	South Carolina 30,
New York 90,000	Georgia 6,
New Jersey 50,000	
Total population 1755.	

The following remarks are appeared to the table " The above account is not a vague calculation, but is t

ken from such census enumerations and muster-rolls as ar undoubted; but, as the same have been taken at differen times, and none within seven years past, there is a suitable allowance made for the increase, and for which, in the above account, is made various deductions, so that it is sevenly thou-sand less than what are estected the best computations." This document, as accurate as the nature and position

hings would then admit, we may regard as giving us a new approach to the aggregate Anglo-Saxon population of North nerica about a century post. Though not relevant to the subject of population, I add

extract more from the same volume, as settling, as far as it goes, a mooted point in our colonial history

"PLANTATION NEWS.—By advices from Virginia, Apri 16th, we hear that all the Governors on the continent, (N. A.) under Gen. Braddock and Commodore Keppel, had me at Annapolis—thence to Alexandria—troops 6,000—thence to Will's Creek, Fort Cumberland," &c.

Braddock's defeat: "It appears from the despatch received as White Hall, 26th of August, 1755, that the army under Brad

dock left Fort Cumberland in the latter part of June, reaches on the 8th July within ten miles of the Forks of Monongahela, (Pittsburg,) and on the 9th was met by the enemy and ut-terly defeated—Braddock mortally wounded, and died on the 13th." PUMPING THE WATER OUT OF LAKE MICHIGAN

well known to our readers that by an arrangement with the English bondholders, the State of Illinois has given over to them the unfinished canal, from the waters of Lake Michigan at Chicago to the Illinois river. They are about completing it, but the principal difficulty now is to supply it with water, owing to the level of the Lake being eight feet below the bot-

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICS.

The rapidity with which many of the towns and cities in stant I have read the two acts of Congress of last session ad- growth of the entire country in population and commerce and all the other elements of national prosperity and power, have thought that a brief article on the relative position and are often quoted with astonishment and referred to with paextent of the new members of the Confederation might be actriotic satisfaction. The following facts, collected from an article on Australia, in the "United Service Magazine," for August last, furnish a parallel instance of rapid growth and increase to those of the United States; and, when all the cirsumstances of geographical position, political condition, &c. are considered, it will, perhaps, be allowed that the growth of hing of the two. In January, 1788, the first expedition from England to

Australia arrived at Botany Bay. It was under the direction of Capt. Phillip, and consisted of six transports, having on board 564 male and 192 female convicts, together with the necessary complement of soldiers and a few of their wives and children. These people erected slab huts on the cleared spaces of the barren forest at Sydney Cove, in Port Jackson. On this spot there is now a city of more than 30,000 inhabitants In the month of May, 1788, the live stock of the colony consisted of 29 sheep, 7 horses, 7 horned cattle, and 74 pigs; in Michigan, comprising 106,000 square miles, was formerly 1843 there were in the colony 5,055,337 sheep, 62,017 horses, 1,017,316 horned cattle, and 57,767 pigs. The wool exported amounted to 12,704,899 lbs., and it was valued at The wool exported in 1834 was 2,246,933 lbs.; value

£213,628 : in 1838 was 5,749,376 lbs. ; value, £405,977. Australia ceased to be a penal colony in 1840. The imports have been as follows :

In 1830 they amounted to £420,480 1833......434,220 1840.....3,014,189

A very inordinate, and, in the end, ruinous spirit of specu lation appears to have possessed the people of Australia in 1840, from the effects of which the colony has scarcely yet covered. It was this wild excess which caused the sales of the Government lands, which in 1835 amounted to £80,785,

o amount to £316,626 in 1840; they fell to £90,388 in 1841, and in 1843 were only £11,297. Another cause, however, no doubt contributed very considerably to this great diminution of sales. This was the raising the minimum price of the Government lands in 1843 from 12s. per acre to 20s. This is certainly an exorbitant price for fern land, of which three acres are required to feed a single sheep. The object of the Government in fixing the minimum price so high was to check the rash and prevailing speculation in vestment; although it, in fact, went into operation some

ime after that speculation had ceased by the effect of its own We know not upon what principle the British Government egulates the expenses of the colonial civil list, but there is an apparent disproportion which we cannot reconcile. For incance, the amount of the civil list for Australia (the then population being 130,000, of which 25,000 were convicts) was ixed at £81,600 per annum; whilst that of Canada, with a opulation of 3,000,000, is only £75,000. The population Australia was in 1843 165,541, being an increase of 34 er cent. over that of 1842. The number of emigrants to Australia and New Zealand was, in 1843, 8,544. The births n 1843 were 7, 182; the deaths in 1843 were 2, 293, of whom 1,115 were children, being a less mortality than in England. The proportion of deaths to births in 1843 was as 32 to 100. being less than half the proportion in England.

ing an increase of 10 per cent. The increase of exports within the last ten years has been 197 per cent. Among the principal exports are tallow, beef, sperm oil, seal skins, ceda

was £70,500 14s. 10d. ; 1844, £64,182 1s. 8d. Of this latter amount the duties on spirits im-

ported was£17,402 16 7 On spirits distilled in the colony...... 2,839 1 0 Licenses to retail and distil...... 896 0 0 Post Office..... 4,097 4 3 The acres in cultivation in 1834 were 74,811 in 1813, 145,653. Of these, 78,083 were sown with wheat, producing 1,000,225 bushels; and 29,061 were sown with maize,

producing 719,358 bushels. The tobacco produced in 1834 was about 1,559 cwt : 1843.

Vessels inwards, in New South Wales, 1843, were 558 onnage, 110,864. Vessels built in 1833 were 6; in 1843, 17. The vessels holding a register from the port of Sydney burden; of which 23 are whalers There are 11 steamers. the largest 194 tons, trading between Sydney and other settlements on the coast.

Australia will become, in time, a manufacturing country.

Tweed is already woven there of colonial wool, and dyed with colonial dyes, to a very considerable extent. A cloth manufactory has been established on the river Hunter, and saltworks and iron foundries are already in operation. Steamers are built in Australia, and the whole of their machinery made in the country. The quantity of wool produced has been stated. Mines of copper and lead and quicksilver have been discovered. The soil and climate are remarkably adapted to the growth of the vine. Coal of an excellent quality is found in the neighborhood of the Hunter river, and tobacco grows luxuriantly. With its great range of latitude, the colony is suited for the production of the articles of tropical as well as of colder climes; and the growth of sugar, silk, coffee, &c. might be attempted with success. Its mineral treasures are only now being developed, and among them may be mentione marble of a very fine quality. Such has been the rise, and such is the present state of this

very interesting and important colony—interesting as being another offset from the great Anglo-Saxon family, which has belted the world with its outpourings, and which is apparently destined, in conjunction with its great Anglo-American relative, to subdue all languages, laws, religions, and literature to itself, and to melt down and amalgamate into one great universal family all the nations of the earth. The colony of Australia is important, on account of its rapidly increasing extent, as a new member of the commercial world, as opening new sources of employment to the industry and the talent of mankind, and additional means of promoting the rational happiness and enjoyment of the great human family.

THE CLERKS IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The number of Clerks employed in the Bank of England is about eight hundred, and the salaries rise from £50 to nearly £2,000 a year. To reach a maximum salary, such as that last named, year. To reach a maximum salary, such as that last named, requires years of steady perseverance and great abilities for business. The posts immediately below those of the directors command these incomes, and do not, we imagine, extend beyond the head cashier's office or the secretary's department. The more general average of the salary in the Bank of England ranges from £170 to £300 a year, and this may be rather over than under the mark, considering that, by the recent alteration of the charter, and the separation of the issue from the deposite department, a number of additional hands were introduced, all at the low rate of salary. A person can never take office as a Bank of England clerk till he is seventeen years of age, when his salary commences at £50 per year; and never after twenty-five years of age, when he is paid £100 per year. In the intermediate years up to the age of twenty-one, the salary increases at the rate of £10 per sanum, but, after that period, the advance is restricted to £8 per annum. If a clerk enters between twenty one and twenty-five, no difference is made in the scale of remuneration: he merely receives his£100 a year, the same as his junior in age, and gets no increase until after he has attained twenty-five. If he enters at eighteen years of age, however, he receives £60 a year; if at nineteen, £70 a age, however, he receives £60 a year; if at nineteen, £70.a year; and if at twenty, £80 a year. The situations of bank clerks are earnestly sought for, like all other official and mercantile employment; but it requires influence, as well as good security, to obtain them.—London paper.

The cultivation of rice has been attempted on the salt lands near the mouth of the Rhone, and has met with perfect success. This cultivation, whilst yielding great produce, has the additional advantage of entirely freeing the land of the salt. This land is alluvial soil of the first quality, and is now made excellent for all kinds of productions. This year three hundred hectares (a measure equal to two acres seventy-five square poles) have been turned to rice fields, and this example will be promptly followed. Thus, in the space of a few months, thanks to this fortunate attempt, the agriculture of France will have been enriched by a new product, and the lands of the Delta of the Rhone will have increased ten times their value.—French paper.